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ABSTRACT

The lesson plan developed in this project presents the author's experience of searching for her roots during a summer seminar spent in Hungary, the land of her ancestors. Following an introduction, the project provides a summary syllabus for developmental writing students in an English literature and composition course, "Exploring Our Roots." The syllabus cites a purpose; explains methods; lists readings; gives assignments; and discusses evaluation. The project presents seven sections: (1) "Personal Essay" (Sample for Students); (2) "Internet Genealogical Research"; (3) "Grandfather Zrinyi's Ellis Island Records"; (4) "Zrinyi Castle in Sziget" (History and Photos); (5) "Handout for Students" (Lanier's Family History); (6) "Handout for Students" (Top Genealogy Web sites); and (7) "Handout for Students" (Family Heritage Article). (BT)

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EXPLORING OUR ROOTS

EDUCATIONAL PROJECT FOR FULBRIGHT SUMMER SEMINAR 2002
HUNGARY AND POLAND

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INTRODUCTION:

This project is submitted in accordance with the requirements for the Fulbright Summer Seminar to Hungary and Poland. I want to thank with all my heart those persons who planned this project and who guided me on this most incredible educational experience. This seminar taught me so much about each country: culture, people, history, politics, and more. The enclosed lesson plan and personal ancestry search are only the beginning as my travels have inspired me to work on a grant for my college which will lead to an oral history and genealogy center. Working with faculty in the history department, I hope to use my own experience of "searching for my roots" and develop this center which will help my minority students and people in the community to learn and preserve their own family history.

On a personal level, I have begun to interview and tape my own family members, and all of the Zrinyi relatives have developed more insight and interest in our ancestry. So this seminar has brought my whole family closer together and made them appreciate the family history. I am thankful to Fulbright Commission for giving me this wonderful travel experience, and I hope with my classroom work and grant application, I will continue to inspire others to research their own history and culture.

Sincerely,

Dr. Nancy Ann Zrinyi Long

October 20, 2002

Summary Syllabus for English 131 Literature and Composition

"Exploring Our Roots"

PURPOSE: Developmental writing students can be successfully motivated to write using a thematic approach based on research about their "roots." I will describe my efforts to uncover relatives and ancestors throughout my travels in Hungary, and then I can encourage students to begin to search for their own family history.

METHODS: Biographical essays and historical literature form the reading base of the course, and a variety of approaches can be used to encourage creativity and independence in the students: Internet research, personal interviews, class speakers, collaborative learning groups, grade contracts, and student self-evaluations. The end result is a portfolio of personal essays and family stories used for grade evaluation, but also a genealogy and written family history that students can save for posterity.

READINGS:

Textbook: Literature for Composition by Sylvan Barnet

Biography:	Dust Tracks in the Road by Zora Neal Hurston
	Parallel Time by Brent Staples
Stories:	"Salvation" by Langston Hughes
	"Everyday Use" by Alice Walker
	"On Negro Folklore" by Ralph Ellison
	"Graduation" by Maya Angelou
	"The American Indian Wilderness" by Louis Owens
	"The Son from America" by Isaac Singer
	"Goodbye, Saigon, Finally" by Andrew Lam
Drama:	Fences by August Wilson
Poetry:	"Mother to Son" by Langston Hughes
	"Immigrants" by Pat Mora
	"Pocahontas" by George Morris
	"Child of the Americas" by Aurora Morales
	"Ellis Island" by Joseph Bruchac

ASSIGNMENTS:

1. Writing a biography:
   A. Read interview articles about actors or athletes students know (I downloaded from the Internet articles on Eddie Murphy and Will Smith)
   B. Have students compile at least 20 questions to use in an interview
   C. Have pairs of students interview each other
   D. Turn the responses into a biographical essay about the interviewed student
2. Invite an elderly person to visit the class and talk about his own life.
   A. Students take notes
   B. Write a short summary of the person's life
3. Interviews of elderly
   A. Students in pairs interview elderly people on or near campus
   B. An essay on this person is compiled from notes and recollections of student group interviewees
4. Family Tree
   A. Students are shown an example of a family tree and instructed to trace their own families
   B. "My Family Tree" software available from Chivas Regal
5. Share with the students photos of my trip to Hungary and also tell about my search for the history of the Zrinyi family.
6. Writing about "My Own Experiences" are essays that students write about their own past
7. Writing about "My Family History" are essays written from interviews of family members
   A. Students are encouraged to interview family members by email, phone, or in person.
   B. Stories handed down from past generations are of special interest as essay topics
8. Research on the internet/library
   A. Students are assigned to do research on the family name, hometowns, and individuals who might be possible ancestors.
   B. Using Internet sites, students explore their family roots.
   C. Students are to explore the meaning and origin of the family name.

EVALUATION: Portfolio: The final portfolio will be a compiled binder of 6+ essays and 10 journals concerning family history, interviews with relatives, and reflections on readings. The portfolio will be 25% of total grade.

SEARCH FOR MY ROOTS: Personal Account

It has been an amazing adventure to go to Hungary and learn about my ancestors. I was always proud to be Hungarian, amid my many friends of Italian, Polish, and Irish descent. Even my birthday on August 20th was special to my Hungarian grandmother. My maiden name is Zrinyi, and it is quite rare in the United States. In fact, I have never met anyone else or even heard of any other Zrinyi's until I went to Hungary. It was especially exciting to learn that the name, so uncommon in the United States, is very common in Hungary due to the famous Zrinyi's throughout history. Through the Internet and museum data, I learned the remarkable stories of these people who very well may be my ancestors. It was such an exciting experience to learn about the past.

The true adventure came when I decided to travel by myself to the small town of Sziget, the site of the castle where Miklos Zrinyi died in 1566. We had a Sunday free, and I caught a taxi at 5:00 AM to the railroad station and was able to purchase a ticket and get on the right train despite no one understanding my English. I did not realize that some seats were reserved, and that I had a reserved seat myself, so I kept having to move when people would come up to me and signal that this was their seat. I kept looking at my ticket and could not understand the Hungarian, but did realize that I had to change trains after 2 hours. Finally I turned around and asked the man and his son sitting behind me if they understood English. Amazingly, the fellow turned out to be an English teacher who had actually been a part of the Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program to the United States. He was so helpful as he explained the train system, and he was getting off where I needed to catch the next train. He went into the ticket office, and speaking Hungarian, he was able to secure for me a return reserved seat. He told me where I needed to get on and off the next train.

So I traveled on to Sziget, getting a tour of many farms and fields, and finding myself in this small town early on a Sunday morning with not a soul around. There are only two streets in the town, so I headed down one and found myself on Zrinyi Utca. I soon came to the center of town where the two streets joined in front of a big church, and then I followed the street to what I realized was the castle where Miklos Zrinyi had died in battle. It was such an amazing experience to walk through the entrance arch, pay the small admission fee to a small elderly woman sitting at the small booth, and then have the castle to myself. As I walked around and explored the area, I imagined what it must have been like to be there in 1566. The walls are now in disrepair, but all are intact and standing tall. There was a statue of Miklos Zrinyi on his horse, and a large building in the center of the castle walls. It began to drizzle rain, so I went into the building to find it encircled an old church, which was used by the Turks as a mosque. Lighting was dim, and there was one young heavyset girl who seemed to follow me around. I tried to explain to her that my name was Zrinyi, and she became friendlier and pointed out some pictures and maps to me. We did not speak the same language, but she and I communicated adequately. I took photos and mainly studied the battle trail of my possible ancestor and how valiantly he fought the Turks. The surprise was that he was Croatian, and had been asked by the Hungarians to help them as he had such a reputation for bravery. It was just an amazing experience to learn about these men who gave their lives to protect the country from the Turks. It made me proud to carry the name Zrinyi.

I explored the town further, and I will say it was quite an experience to be in a foreign town and speak little Hungarian (and what I did speak no one ever understood).

I found a mineral bath and discovered why there were no people on the streets--the whole town seemed to be in the mineral bath. I had brought my bathing suit, so with sign language and observing others, I figured out where to change clothes, swam in the bath, and then dresses and explored further. I found one tavern open near the train station where I dined on goulash and dark beer; it was so strange to be sitting outside alone at the table while the waiter and some men sat at the inside bar talking and cheering for a sporting event that was being shown on the tiny TV. I found two more statues dedicated to Miklosas well as a sign for a Zrinyi motorcycle race. Finally it was time to head back to Budapest. All in all, tracing my ancestor's history to Sziget and seeing the castle and area was such a great adventure. I did get off at the wrong train station in Budapest. (I did not realize there were two stops). Therefore, I had another adventure figuring out what bus to take to get back to the center of town, but I made it back to the hotel by 10:00 PM. It was a great adventure for me to actually have traveled alone and so far in this amazing foreign country. I still feel proud that I accomplished this feat on my own.

Someday when I return I hope to further trace the path of Miklos as I learned there is actually a town named after him, and then a castle to the West where Ilona Zrinyi lived. I was able to read the transcribed poem written by the poet Miklos Zrinyi, grandson of the hero, and I felt proud to know he was one of the first to use Hungarian in poetry. Peter Zrinyi was another hero who gave his life for the country. And Ilona Zrinyi was a brave and determined woman who achieved great accomplishments for her country. The Zrinyi's were an amazing and inspiring group of people.

Am I a true descendent? Between the uprisings and revolutions and wars and Russians, records are hard to trace. I did find eight Zrinyi's in the phone book for the Budapest area but I had a friend call and none of them knew of any relatives who had gone to the United States. I have been emailing one professor at the University of Hungary and we are still trying to delve into the past to see if there is any connection. I believe I found my grandfather's records from the Ellis Island boat list. I had one aunt who found an old Bible with dates: Michael Zrinyi, born Sept. 27, 1883, to Michael and Kathryn Rob Zrinyi in Szakes, Hungary; died July 6, 1938; in Steubenville, Ohio. The Ellis Island list shows only 20 Zrinyi's who came over from 1899 to 1920. One Mihaly is the same age, birth town, and physical description of my grandfather.

At least my research has made the family talk about the past. It is too late to trace much of the history, as no one ever knew anything about my grandfather's family. I learned that he came and worked in the steel mill, which badly affected his health. He had married Ethel Ori also from Hungary, and they had two children here. Then she went back to help her ill mother, not knowing she was pregnant, and my uncle Alex was then born in Hungary. World War I broke out and she could not get back to the United States for ten years. My grandfather would earn money, send it to my grandmother, and it would "disappear." Finally he was able to get her and the 3 children back to Ohio where they had 4 more children, one of whom died at age two. My grandfather, weakened from working in the harsh conditions of the steel mill, was told to move out to the country for health reasons. My father, ten years old at the time, and one older brother had to run the farm, plant the crops, and take care of everything as my grandfather worsened. He died after two years at the farm. My dad told me he remembers his father having a heart attack, and he was told to run a mile and a half to the nearest neighbor who had a phone to call the doctor. Life was not easy for the immigrants or even their children. My father

had a hard life since he did not learn English until he was six, was behind in school due to the family problems, and then finally was sent off to war as soon as he turned eighteen. My father's story is another tale of bravery and sacrifice.

My interest in the family heritage has spurred many family conversations. At the annual family reunion (which coincidentally took place the day I was touring Szigetvar), the relatives discussed the past. There are many regrets that the people who knew the history better have died and taken their knowledge with them. But when I returned from my trip, I did get my father and his brother to sit for a taped interview, and they talked about their past. I realize the importance of knowing our heritage, for it helps us have pride in our ancestors, and thus pride in ourselves. Am I a blood relative of the famous Miklos and other Zrinyi's? Only DNA will prove it. But for now my relatives and I feel inspired to live our lives better for we have great role models to follow. Learning about my heritage has deeply enriched my life.

SUMMARY RESULTS OF INTERNET ANCESTRY SEARCHES FOR ZRINYI:

ZRINYI, MIKL6S, COUNT (1508-1566), Hungarian hero, was a son of Miklos Zrinyi and Ilona Karlovics. He distinguished himself at the siege of Vienna in 1529, and in 1542 saved the imperial army from defeat before Pest by intervening with 400 Croats, for which service he was appointed ban of Croatia. In 1542 he routed the Turks at Somlyo. In 1543 he married Catherine Frangipan, who placed the whole of her vast estates at his disposal. The Emperor Ferdinand also gave him large possessions in Hungary, and henceforth the Zrinyis became as much Magyar as Croatian magnates. In 1556 Zrinyi won a series of victories over the Turks, culminating in the battle of Bab6csa. The Croatians, however, overwhelmed their ban with reproaches for neglecting them to fight for the Magyars, and the emperor simultaneously deprived him of the captaincy of Upper Croatia and sent 10,000 men to aid the Croats, while the Magyars were left without any help, whereupon Zrinyi resigned the banship (1561). In 1563, on the coronation of the Emperor Maximilian as king of Hungary, Zrinyi attended the ceremony at the head of 3000 Croatian and Magyar mounted noblemen, in the vain hope of obtaining the dignity of palatine, vacant by the death of Thomas Nadasdy. Shortly after marrying(in 1564) his second wife, Eva Rosenberg, a great Bohemian heiress, he hastened southwards to defend the frontier, defeated the Turks at Segesd, and in 1566 from the 5th of August to the 7th of September heroically defended the little fortress of Szigetvar against the whole Turkish host,, led by Suleiman the Magnificent in person, perishing with every member of the garrison in a last desperate sortie.

ZRINYI, MIKLOS, COUNT (1620-1664), Hungarian warrior, statesman and poet, the son of George Zrinyi and Magdalena Szechy, was born at Csakvar. At the court of Peter Pasmany the youth conceived a burning enthusiasm for his native language and literature, although he always placed arms before arts. From 1635 to 1637 he accompanied Szenkveczy, one of the canons of Esztergom, on a long educative tour through Italy. During the next few years he learnt the art of war in defending the Croatian frontier against the Turks, and approved himself one of the first captains of the age. In 1645 he acted against the Swedes in Moravia, equipping an army corps at his own expense. At Szkalec he scattered a Swedish division and took 2000 prisoners. At Eger he saved the emperor, who had been surprised at night in his camp by Wrangel. Subsequently he routed the army of Rakoczy on the Upper Theiss. For his services the emperor appointed him captain of Croatia. On his return from the war he married the wealthy Eusebia Draskovics. In 1646 he distinguished himself in the Turkish war. At the coronation of Ferdinand IV. he carried the sword of state, and was made ban and captain-general of Croatia. In this double capacity he presided over many Croatian diets, always strenuously defending the political rights of the Croats and steadfastly maintaining that as regarded Hungary they were looked upon not as panes annexae but as a regnum. During 1652-53 he was continually fighting against the Turks, yet from his castle at Csáktornya he was in constant communication? with the learned world;

the Dutch scholar, Jacobus Tollius, even visited him, and has left in his Epistolae itinerariae a lively account of his experiences. Tollius was amazed at the linguistic resources of Zrinyi, who spoke German, Croatian, Hungarian, Turkish and Latin with equal facility. Zrinyi's Latin letters (from which we learn that he was married a second time, to Sophia Lobel) are fluent and agreeable, but largely interspersed with Croatian and Magyar expressions. The last year of his life was also its most glorious one. He set out to destroy the strongly fortified Turkish bridge at Esseg, and thus cut off the retreat of the Turkish army, re-capturing all the strong fortresses on his way. He destroyed the bridge, but the further pursuance of the campaign was frustrated by the refusal of the imperial generals to co-operate.
Still the expedition had covered him with glory. All Europe rang with his praises~ It was said that only the Zrinyis had the secret of conquering the Turks. The emperor offered him the title of prince. The pope struck a commemorative medal with the effigy of Zrinyi as a field marshal. The Spanish king sent him the Golden Fleece. The French king created him a peer of France. The Turks, to wipe out the disgrace of the Esseg affair, now laid siege to Uj-Zerin, a fortress which Zrinyi had built, and the imperial troops under Montecuculi looked on while he hastened to relieve it, refusing all assistance, with the result that the fortress fell. It was also by the advice of Montecuculi that the disgraceful peace of Vh.svár was concluded. Zrinyi hastened to Vienna to protest? against it, but in vain. Zrinyi quitted Vienna in disgust, after assuring the Venetian minister, Sagridino, that he was willing at any moment to assist the Republic against the Turks with 6000 men. He then returned to Csáktornya, and there, on the 18th of November, was killed by a wild boar which he had twice wounded and recklessly pursued to its lair in the forest swamps, armed only with his hunting-knife.

His poetical works first appeared at Vienna in 1651, under the title of The Siren of the Adriatic (Hung.); but his principal work, Obsidio Szigetiana, the epopoeia of the glorious self-sacrifice of his heroic ancestor of the same name, only appeared in fragments in Magyar literature till Arany took it in hand. It was evidently written under the influence of both Virgil and Tasso, though the author had no time to polish and correct its rough and occasionally somewhat wooden versification. But the fundamental idea of the duty of Hungarian valour to shake off the Turkish yoke with the help of God is sublime, and the whole work is intense with martial and religious enthusiasm. It is no unworthy companion of the other epics of the Renaissance period, and had many imitators. Arany first, in 1848, began to recast the Zrinyiad, as he called it, on modern lines, and the work was completed by Antal Vékóny in 1892.

J. Arany and Kazmir Greksa, Znínyi and Tasso (Hung.), Eger, 1892;
Karoly Széchv, Life of Count Nicholas Zrinyi, the poet (Hung.), Budapest, 1896;
Sandor Khrosi, Znínyi and Macchiavelli (Hung.), Budapest, 1893. (R. N. B.)

FAMILY TREE SEARCH:

Name: MiklÃds ZRINYI
Given Name: MiklÃds
Surname: Zrinyi
Sex: M
Marriage 1 Katalin FRANGEPÃ¡N
Married: 17 Jun 1543
Children
1. Has Children Katalin ZRINYI b: 30 Apr 1548
2. Has Children Gyrgy ZRINYI b: 13 Apr 1549

ID: I87312934
Name: Katalin ZRINYI
Given Name: Katalin
Surname: Zrinyi
Sex: F
Birth: 30 Apr 1548
Death: 26 Apr 1585

Father: MiklÃds ZRINYI
Mother: Katalin FRANGEPÃ¡N
Marriage 1 Ferenc THURZÃD DE BETHLENFALVA
• Married: 21 Jun 1562
Children
1. Has No Children Anna THURZÃD b: 1565
2. Has Children Gyrgy THURZÃD DE BETHLENFALVA b: 1 Sep 1567

:# Name: Gyrgy ZRINYI
Given Name: Gyrgy
Surname: Zrinyi
Sex: M
Birth: 13 Apr 1549
#Death: 4 May 1603

Name Suffix: Comte
Father: MiklÃds ZRINYI
Mother: Katalin FRANGEPÃ¡N
Marriage 1 Sophia ZU STUBENBERG
Children
1. Has Children Gyrgy ZRINYI b: Abt 1596

Name: Gyrgy ZRINYI
Given Name: Gyrgy
Surname: Zrinyi
Sex: M
Birth: Abt 1596
Death: 18 Dec 1626

Father: Gyrgy ZRINYI b: 13 Apr 1549

Mother: Sophia ZU STUBENBERG
Marriage 1 Magdolna SZÃCHY
Children
1. Has Children PÃter ZRINYI b: 6 Jun 1621

ID: I87312919
Name: PÃter ZRINYI
Given Name: PÃter
Surname: Zrinyi
Sex: M
Birth: 6 Jun 1621
Death: 30 Apr 1671

Father: Gyrgy ZRINYI b: Abt 1596
Mother: Magdolna SZÃCHY
Marriage 1 Katalin FRANGEPÃ¡N
Children
1. Has Children Ilona ZRINYI b: 1643

Name: Ilona ZRINYI
Given Name: Ilona
Surname: Zrinyi
Sex: F
Birth: 1643
Death: 18 Feb 1703 in Nikomedia (Turkey)
Father: PÃter ZRINYI b: 6 Jun 1621
Mother: Katalin FRANGEPÃ¡N
Marriage 1 Ferenc I RÃ¡KÃDCZI DE FELSÃ?VADÃ¡SZ b: 24 Feb 1645 Married: 1 Mar 1666
Children
1. Has Children Julia Barbara RÃ¡KÃDCZI b: 1669
2. Has No Children Ferenc II RÃ¡KÃDCZI DE FELSÃ?VADÃ¡SZ b: 27 Mar 1676 in Borsi

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Home Search Records Family Trees (I find myself listed)

Zrinyi, Fred. 1868-1888 . 1902-1974 :2109878
Has no children Spouse: R. Pearl Hathaway

Zrinyi, Gyrgy 13 Apr 1549 4 May 1603
Has children Father: MiklÃds Zrinyi Mother: Katalin FrangepÃ¡n Spouse: Sophia zu Stubenberg

Zrinyi, Gyrgy Abt 1596 18 Dec 1626
Has children Father: Gyrgy Zrinyi Mother: Sophia zu Stubenberg
Spouse: Magdolna SzÃchy

Zrinyi, Ilona 1643 18 Feb 1703 Nikomedia (Turkey)
Has children Father: PÃter Zrinyi Mother: Katalin FrangepÃ¡n Spouse: Ferenc I RÃ¡kÃdczi de FelsÃ?vadÃ¡sz

Zrinyi, Nancy Ann
Father: Theodore Andrew Zrinyi Mother: Mary Emily Ashmead
Spouse: Jack Long

Passenger Record
Original Ship Manifest
Ship
View Annotations
Create an Annotation
Back to Search Results

PASSENGER RECORD

Here is the record for the passenger. Click the links on the left to see more information about this passenger.

ADD TO YOUR ELLIS ISLAND FILE | VIEW ORIGINAL SHIP MANIFEST | VIEW SHIP

Name:	Zrinyi, Mihaly
Ethnicity:	Hungary, Magyar
Place of Residence:	Szakes, Hungary
Date of Arrival:	October 09, 1910
Age on Arrival:	27y
Gender:	M
Marital Status:	M
Ship of Travel:	Cleveland
Port of Departure:	Hamburg, Germany

SAVE AND PURCHASE DOCUMENTS

View both the original image of the ship on which this passengertravelled by clicking on the blue buttons above this Passenger Record.

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PASSENGER SEARCH PROFILE

Name & Gender: Edit

Zrinyi

Year of Arrival: Edit

any year

Ethnicity: Edit

any ethnicity

Age on Arrival: Edit

any age

Port of Departure: Edit

any port

Name of Ship: Edit

any ship

Name of Town: Edit

any town

Matching Records:

20

MATCHING PASSENGER RECORDS

NEW SEARCH | LOAD SEARCH | ADD SEARCH TO YOUR ELLIS ISLAND FILE

VIEW: Exact Matches Only | Close Matches Only | Alternate Spellings Only | All Records

Below are the records that match the name you entered. If you don't find the passenger you seek on this group of records don't give up! First, try adding mor information such as year of arrival, ethnicity or age on arrival by clicking the appropriate edit box in the blue area on the left side of the screen. Also, many passengers' names were misspelled. You can also try clicking on the "close matches" or "alternate spellings" boxes at the top of the page to ask the system to search for spellings that have similar sound values. (e.g. Lansky, Lanski, Landski would all sound the same.)

Exact Matches (20)

Name of Passenger	Residence	Arrived	Age on Arrival
1. Alfred Zrinyi		1918	44
2. Anna Zrinyi	Varong, Hungary	1912	33
3. Anna Zrinyi	Szobolist	1905	17
4. Christina Zrinyi	Verbocz	1897	21
5. Cirdolf Zrinyi	Pischo, Hungary	1911	35
6. Erzsebet Zrinyi	Varong, Hungary	1912	3
7. Fercsa Zrinyi	Szakes, Hungary	1909	28
8. Gabor Zrinyi	Zala	1907	41
9. Gyorgy Zrinyi	Zale, Hungary	1907	24
10. Ilona Zrinyi	Erteny, Hungary	1912	2
11. Istvan Zrinyi	Turolnka	1902	52
12. Janos Zrinyi	Szakes, Hungary	1909	10
13. Karoly Zrinyi	Tuced	1906	39
14. Kathalin Zrinyi	Graz, Hungary	1910	40
15. Marta Zrinyi	Wien, Austria	1913	17
16. Mihaly Zrinyi	Szakes, Hungary	1910	27

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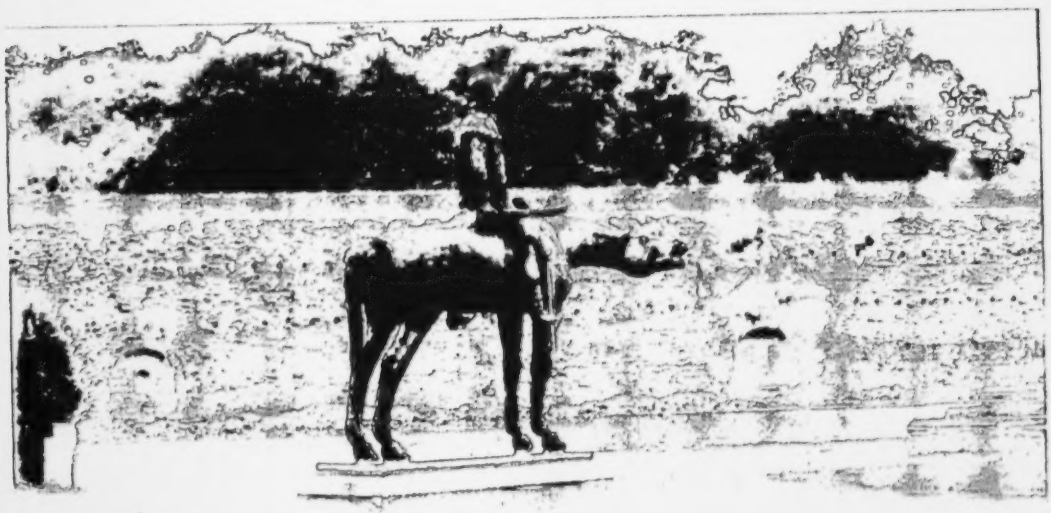

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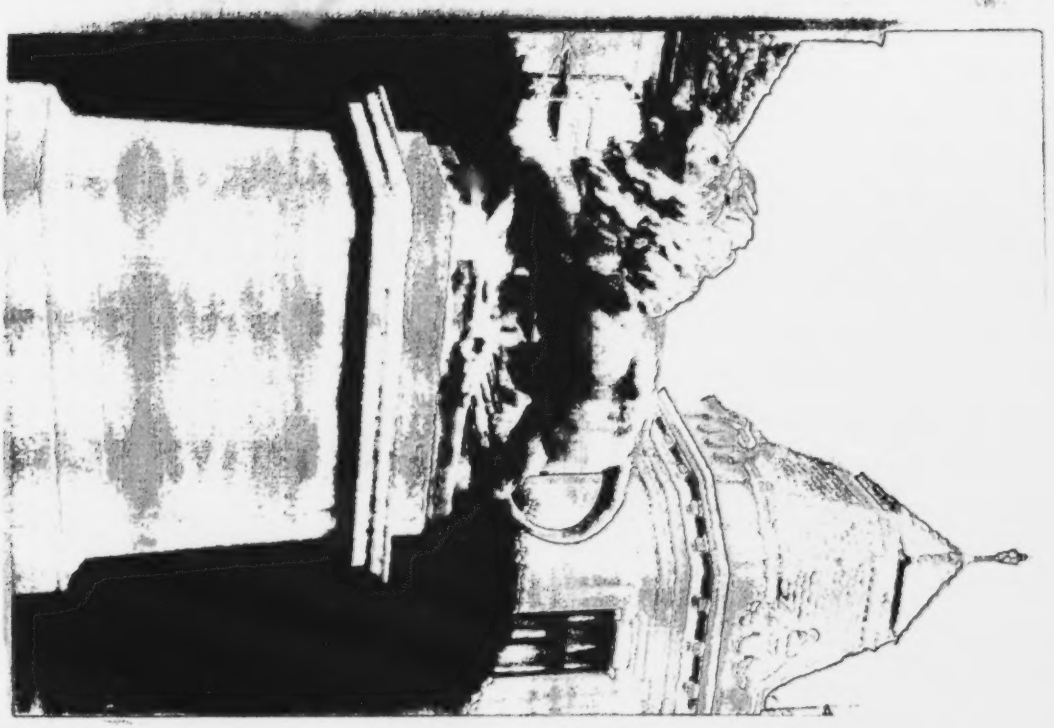

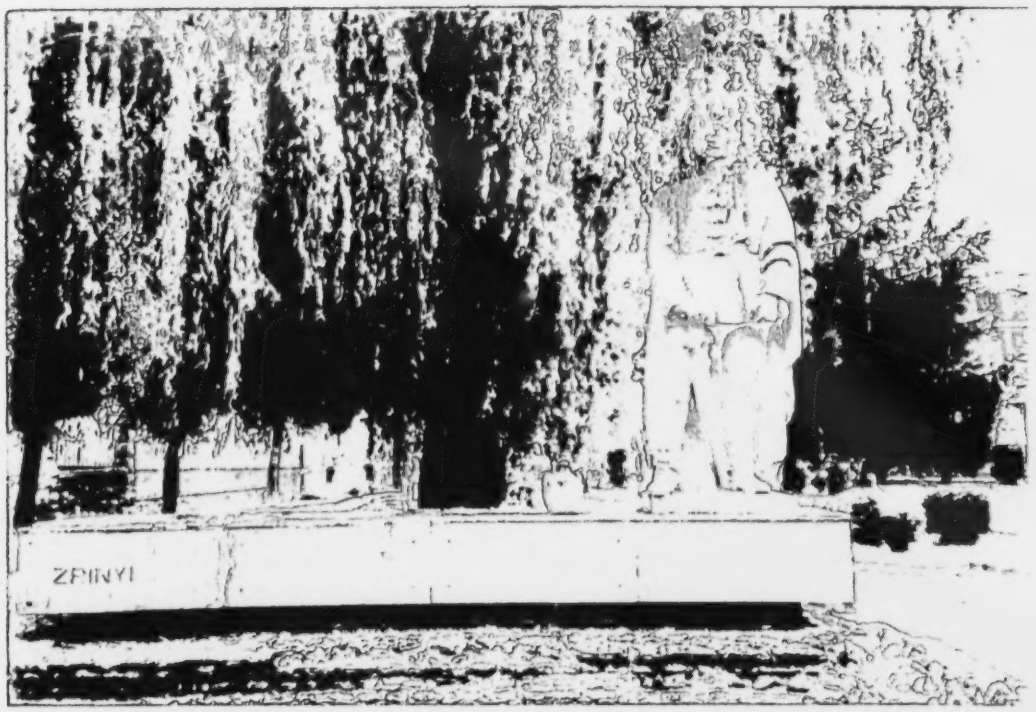
ZPINYI

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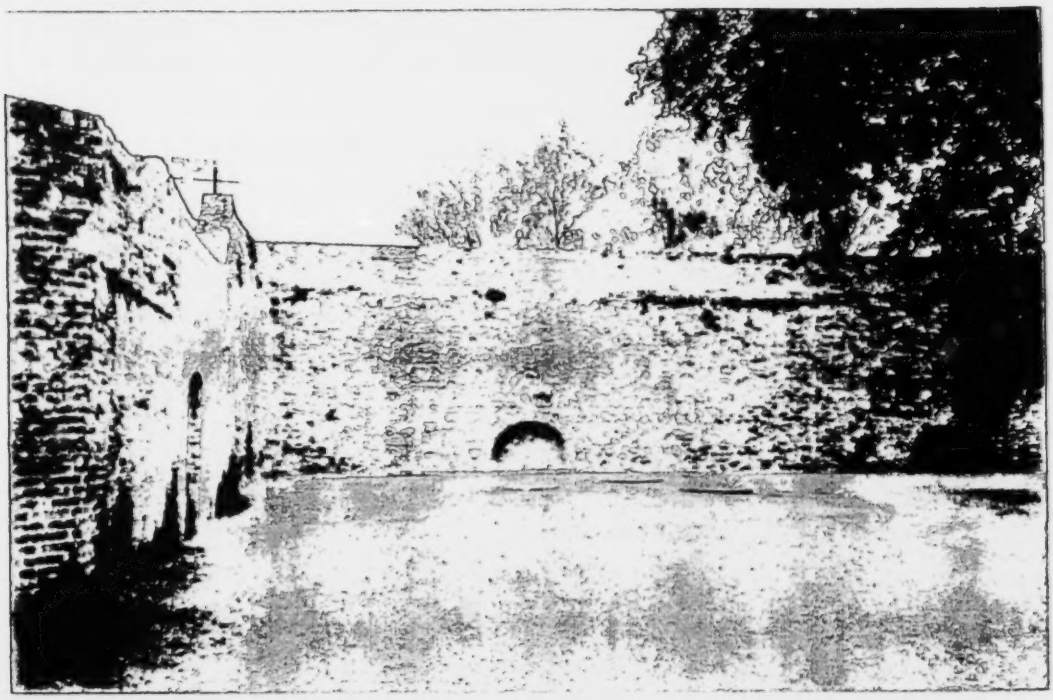

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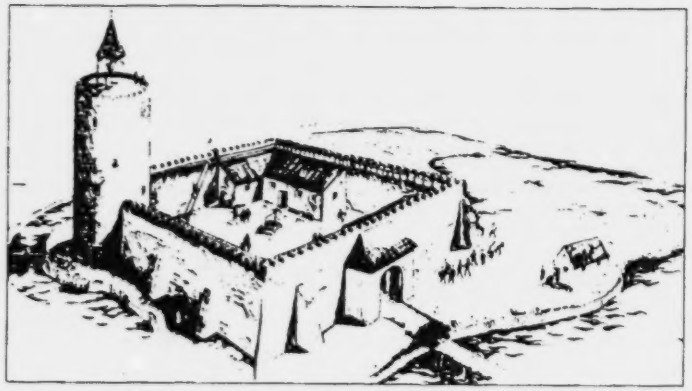


A korai vár a XV. század első felében (Erdei Ferenc rekonstrukciója) – Die frühe Burg in der ersten Hälfte des 15. Jhs (Rekonstruktion von F. Erdei) – The early castle in the first half of the 15th century (Reconstruction by F. Erdei)

2500 Soldaten, wovon während der Belagerung der Altstadt 1700 gefallen sind. Die anderen haben die innere Burg noch bis zum 7. September verteidigen können. Als die Besatzung auf 200 Mann geschrumpft war, schien der weitere Kampf hoffnungslos. Bei Sonnenaufgang sprengte Zrinyi mit seinen verbliebenen Soldaten aus der Burg, doch nicht weit von der Zugbrücke fielen sie bis zum letzten Mann. Sultan Suleyman hat den Pyrrhussieg nicht mehr erleben können, da er einige Tage zuvor gestorben war. Nach dem Sieg gelangte Szigetvár zwar in türkischen Besitz, wegen der Verzögerung der Belagerung haben aber die Türken die Eroberung Westtransdanubiens aufgeben müssen.

Die Sieger richteten sich in Stadt und Burg ein, wo sie je eine Moschee erbauten und die Mauern verstärkten. Die nach Sultan Suleyman benannte Moschee der Burg vertritt den traditionellen balkanischen Typus.

Im Jahre 1689 hat das christliche Heer Szigetvár zurückerobern können. Kaiserin Maria Theresia hat die nunmehr belanglos gewordene Burg und Stadt in grundherrliche Hand gegeben. Der letzte Grundherr ließ die Moschee in sein Jagdschloß einbauen. Im Laufe der Wiederherstellungsarbeiten aus Anlaß des 400-Jahr-Jubiläums der Eroberung der heldenhaften Burg – 1966 – konnte die innere Burg freigelegt, die Moschee renoviert und darin ein Museum eröffnet werden.

Imre Molnár

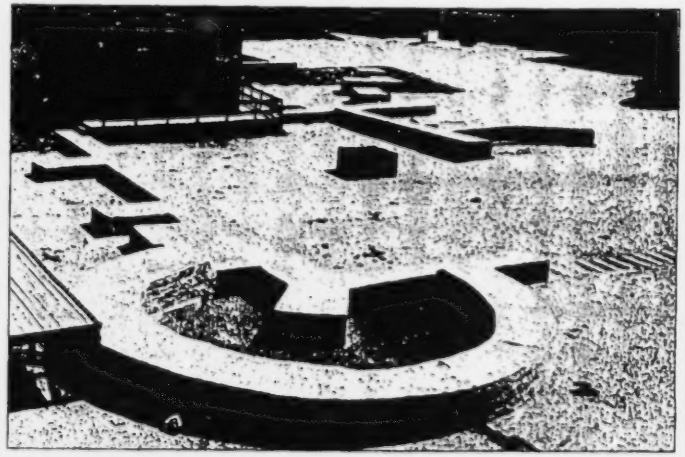
Summary

The castle was built in the late 14th century on an elevation rising above the floodplain of the Almás stream. The castle had a rectangular groundplan, and a cylindrical tower was erected on one of the corners. The castle was enlarged several times, and an outer bailey was also built. The town lay south of the castle; on the suggestion of the Premonstrant monks it was encircled with a large, wide earthen ditch.

In the later 16th century Bálint Török strengthened the castle with an ingenious water system, a series of bastions in the Old Italian style, a drawbridge and other fortifications, and in 1559 the Hungarian Diet called this castle one of the strongest in Hungary. In the 1550s, Márk Horváth Stancsics, the castellan, modernized the fortifications system with the help of Italian military engineers (Paolo Mirandola and Giacomo Voltolina).

Szigetvár's role in the defense system of Hungary was to check the Turkish advance against western Transdanubia and Transylvania. The castle successfully repelled a series of sieges, but in August 1566, Miklós Zrinyi, the captain-general of Transdanubia was unable to prevent the occupation of the castle. The 100 thousand strong Turkish army was led by Süleyman himself, who believed he could score a quick victory at Szigetvár and then march on towards Vienna. The 2500 strong garrison defending Szigetvár was heavily

A korai vár maradványai – Die Ruinen der früheren Burg – The ruins of the early castle



outnumbered. 1700 soldiers died during the siege. The castle fell on September 7, when the number of defenders had dwindled to two hundred and further resistance was pointless. At dawn, Zrínyi and his remaining soldiers sallied out from the castle, but they were all killed in the ensuing battle. Süleyman himself did not live to see his dubious victory – he had died a few days earlier. Although Szigetvár was occupied by the Turks, the siege of the castle had lasted for too long and the Turks could no longer consider the occupation of western Transdanubia.

The victors occupied the castle and the town. The Turks erected a mosque both in the castle and the town of Szigetvár, and reinforced the castle walls. The mosque in the castle, representing a traditional Balkanic type, bore Süleyman's name.

Szigetvár was re-captured by the Christian armies in 1609. The Empress Maria Theresa donated the castle and the town, both of which had lost their former significance, to one of her lords. The last lord incorporated this mosque into the castle when in was rebuilt. On the 400th anniversary of the siege, the castle was renovated and as part of the renovation and conservation work, the inner bailey was uncovered and the mosque was also renovated. It now houses a museum.

Imre Molnár

Irodalom

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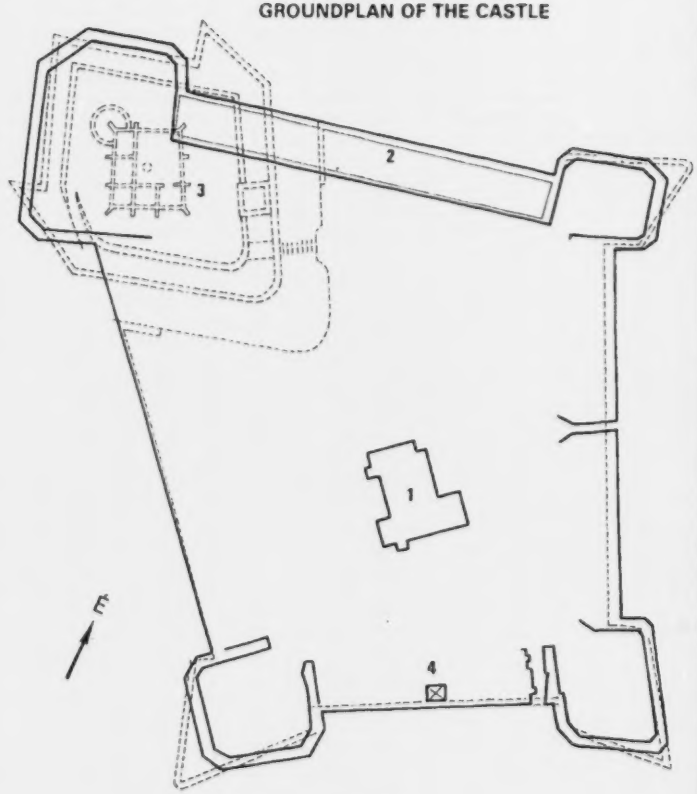
A VÁR ALAPRAJZA
GRUNDRIß DER BURG
GROUNDPLAN OF THE CASTLE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15–16. század – 15–16 Jh. – 15th-16th century
17. század – 17 Jh. – 17th century
1. Dzsámi –Moschee – Mosque
2. Kazamaták – Kasematten – Casemate
3. A 15–16 századi vár – Die Burg des 15–16 Jhs – The 15th–16th century castle
4. Óratorony – Uhrturm – Clock-tower

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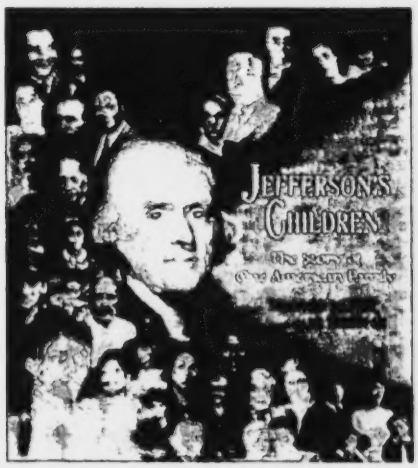
This is an example of one young man's search for his roots. Shannon Lanier proved that he was a relative of Thomas Jefferson through his committed research and analysis of the family history.

JEFFERSON'S CHILDREN: THE STORY OF ONE AMERICAN FAMILY

by Shannon Lanier, Reviewed by Julie Lorenzen



Shannon Lanier, author of *Jefferson's Children: The Story of One American Family*, has always wanted to tell people that he is the sixth great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson and his slave Sally Hemings. However, until recently, he has had trouble getting people to believe him. The idea that a descendant of a slave is related to our third U.S. President has been controversial. It also didn't help that Lanier's family didn't have any historical documents to back up their claim because records of slaves are rare.

For example when Lanier, who is black, stood up on President's Day and told his first-grade class he was a descendant of Thomas Jefferson, his teacher called him a liar. The history books did not recognize the relationship between Hemings and Jefferson and all Lanier had as proof was an Oral History passed down from generation to generation.

More solid proof arrived on October 31, 1998, when the Associated Press broke the news of the DNA findings linking Thomas Jefferson to Sally Hemings through the Eston Hemings line. On November 10, Oprah united members of the Jefferson family and the descendants of three lines of the Hemings family. During the show, writer Lucian K. Truscott IV, a Jefferson descendant, invited his Hemings cousins to a family reunion that May at Monticello. Eighteen-year-old Shannon, then a college freshman at Kent State University, saw the show and accepted the invitation.

At the reunion, Lanier met Hemingses who looked as white as Jeffersons, Jeffersons who refused to acknowledge the scientific evidence, and Hemingses who were angry at having

to prove their lineage. Friendly and outgoing, the author was embraced in hugs by some family members, but snubbed by others. A positive outcome was that Lanier met photographer Jane Feldman. The two promptly decided to write this book with the hopes of providing more evidence of the Jefferson-Hemings relationship, giving family members of both sides a chance to speak, and emphasizing the importance of family .

The result: a stylish family album of one of America's most known families. The bulk of this book is an assortment of essays by historians and family members which are accompanied by Lanier's brief introductions. Artfully taken photos by Jane Feldman, provide the faces behind the essays. In conclusion, this book has information about the Jefferson and Hemings families and messages of racial acceptance and the importance of family from which most people can benefit.

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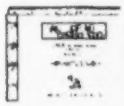
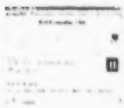
These sites will help students to find information about their ancestry.

Top Genealogy Websites



Cyndi's List of Genealogy Sites on the Internet: This is probably the most popular genealogy index on the web. Cyndi's site features over 16,800 links, categorized and cross-referenced, in over 60 categories, and is updated with impressive frequency.

US GenWeb: This site serves as the entrance to the massive US GenWeb project, wherein volunteers across the US maintain linked websites about their states and counties. This page contains information about the project and links to state-level GenWeb sites.

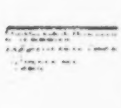


RAND Genealogy Club: This site supports the Roots Location List, Roots Surname List and a Soundex converter, as well as many links organized either by type or by regional, ethnic or religious groupings.

Rootsweb: The website of the genealogical data co-operative offers several different services to the genealogical community, including web-page hosting, search indexes and registries. This site tries to offer links to actual information, not just links to links.

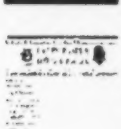
Helm's Genealogy Toolbox: An attractive site with links to several tools of use to genealogists, including various guides and indexes, area-specific information and data on associations of interest to genealogists.

Family Tree Maker Online: The only commercial site to make it into our top ten, the FTM site offers an extensive "how-to" guide, a genealogy mall, the 115-million-name Family Finder index, message boards, a biography assistant and more.



GENDEX: In spite of its rather plain appearance, Gene Stark's Index of Names for all Gen Web Sites is loved by many genealogists. Data on over two million individuals, collected from hundreds of webpages, can be viewed on this single site.

Genealogy Is My Hobby: A great site to visit when you're doing genealogy late at night and in danger of falling asleep. Lots of bright colors, lots of enthusiasm and lots of webmaster Pam Middleton-Lee's favorite links.



Lacy Family Homepage: This site provides family lineages, historical files, graphics and many other items of interest to Lacys and Laceys. The Genealogy Gateway and the Bookmarks will be of interest to a broader range of visitors.

Ancestry & Social Security Death Index: Ancestry Hometown features an online database library, advice columns and Julianna's links page.

11. Genealogy's Most Wanted
12. Olive Tree Genealogy Homepage
13. Robert Bickham Family Genealogy
14. Kaite's Korner
15. Barrel of Links
16. Everton's Genealogical Helper

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17. Genealogical Journeys in Time
18. Harrison Genealogy Repository
19. Treasure Maps: The How-to Genealogy Site
20. Journal of Online Genealogy
21. Virginia Library
22. Genealogy SF
23. Sharyn's Genealogy Home Page
24. Genealogy Is...
25. Janyce's Root Diggin' Department
26. GenServ
27. UK & Ireland Genealogy Page
28. German Genealogy
29. GenWeb Ohio
30. AltaVista
31. Switchboard
32. Coshocton Page
33. Mayflower Home Page
34. National Genealogical Society
35. Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid
36. Ron's Genealogy Tangent
37. WorldGenWeb
38. Webcrawler
39. Gathering of the Clans
40. Gwen's Skeleton Closet
41. Hoosier Lines
42. IIGS and Links to Sites with Searchable Databases
43. John Holwell's Canadian Genealogy Sites
44. Kraig Ruckel's Palatinate & Pennsylvania-Dutch Genealogy
45. Lawrence County Ohio Page
46. US Surname Distribution Maps
47. Lineages Home Page
48. Lineages and Surnames (Yahoo!)
49. FEEFHS
50. Genealogy Records Service
51. Karen Basile's Genealogy Software Site
52. Public Record Office
53. Traveller Southern Families
54. Cajun Clickers Genealogy SIG
55. Genealogy Services Online
56. Dayna's Southern Genealogy Page
57. Donna Speer Ristenbatt Genealogy
58. Four11 Directory Services
59. JewishGen: The Official Home of Jewish Genealogy
60. Genforum
61. Lycos Search Engine
62. National Archives of Canada
63. Yates Publishing's Computerized Ancestor
64. British Columbia Cemetery Finding Aid
65. Genealogy Exchange and Surname Registry

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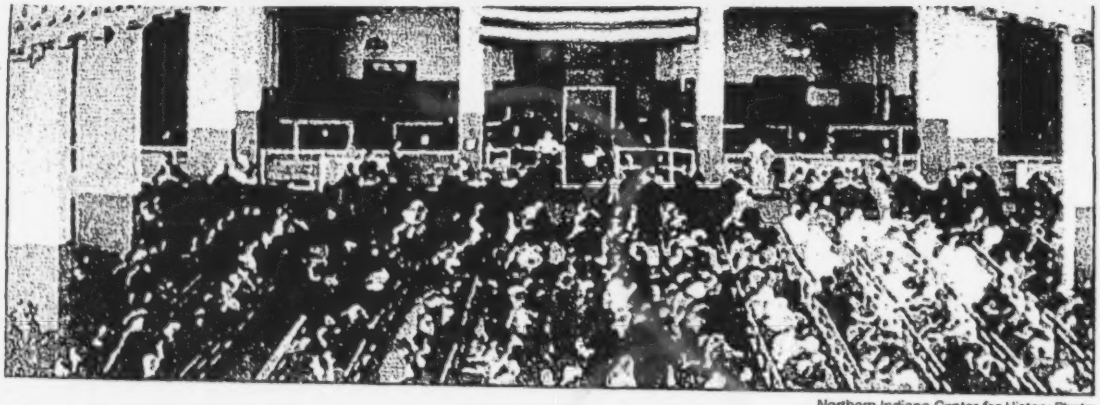

Northern Indiana Center for History Photo

Millions of immigrants to America passed through Ellis Island in New York before embarking on their lives as Americans.

Grandson recalls story of difficult journey his grandparents made to America

This month's articles will be about family heritage and history. Do you know your family's history? — Editor' note

By LARRY GIANTOMAS

Story first ran in 1991

THROUGH THE YEARS is a Michiana history column coordinated by Travis Childs from the Northern Indiana Center for History. For more information about the column, write the NICH, 808 W. Washington St., South Bend, IN 46601.

My earliest memories are of an old steamer trunk that my grandmother kept in her closet off the parlor. She told me once it held all her family's possessions except the clothes on their backs when they came to America.

My grandparents, Salvatore and Maria Theresa Dominello, left Italy in 1906 bound for America and a possible home in Connecticut where they had relatives. My grandfather had been to America briefly but had to return in 1901 when their only son died in Italy. They grieved deeply for their son's death.

Five years later, after my grandfather had saved a little money, my grandmother's parents gave them the money for the voyage. My Aunt Rose was 9 years old and my grandmother was three months' pregnant when they left Italy. Grandmother's family tried to convince her to postpone the trip until the baby was born, but grandmother would not hear of it.

They left Calabria Province in southern Italy in May 1906 and crossed the Straits of Messina to Palermo, Sicily. While in Palermo, they stayed in a miserable hovel that passed for a hotel. Aunt Rose said a peddler went from room to room selling fresh goat's milk, and the goat was milked right at the door. My grandmother did not want to spend the money for the milk, but grandfather won out, saying goat's milk was a delicacy. Aunt Rose said she never drank goat's milk again!

They were traveling to America in steerage, or third class accommodations. This meant they were at the bottom of the ship, with no air, windows or comforts of home. It was a dark, dirty and smelly part of the ship. Their living conditions were deplorable, but a new life awaited them in America.

While at sea, my grandmother became deathly ill. One of the Italian passengers who could speak a little English summoned help, and the ship's physician came to treat my grandmother. They brought the priest onboard to give her the last rites because they feared she was going to die. My grandparents, like most Italian immigrants, were devout Roman Catholics.

After a week, my grandmother felt better and was able to go up on deck. She told me she would never forget the feel of warm sunshine on her face and seeing the blue sky after her week of confinement below. The remainder of the trip was over rough and choppy waters caused by many storms that raged on the open sea. Everyone onboard was ill. Among their fellow passengers were the parents of the famous opera singer Rosa Ponselle. They also were bound for Connecticut.

Conditions were not what they expected upon their arrival in Connecticut, so my grandparents changed their plans. They decided to come to South Bend where one of my grandmother's brothers worked on a railroad in southern Michigan. They boarded a train in New York. Their only food was hard salami, some aged cheese and some sausages they had saved from the ship they had just traveled on. Upon arrival in South Bend, they found that my grandmother's brother was at work. A kind South Bend citizen drove them in a horse and buggy to Michigan, where they found grandmother's brother. They were all taken to the home of Anna Madison, whom we all knew in later years as "Comare Anna," or Godmother Anna.

Anna Madison and her family were probably the first Italian immigrants in South Bend. They lived in a large, old home that stood on the site of what would later become the city ice plant on Niles Avenue. She became my grandmother's closest friend. She greeted us with open arms and was very helpful. She also was the godmother of all my grandparents' children born here in America.

Next week: The Dominello family settles into life in South Bend.

South Bend Tribune. 12 October 2002: C5.

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